Highly important from Virginia

The Standard.

A PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR. The Convention of the Commonwealth of Virgini The Convention of the Commonwealth of Virginia having adopted, on the 17th day of April, 1861, an ordinance "to repeal the retification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution," and by the schedule thereto annexed, required polis to be opened for the ratification or rejection of the same by the people of this State, on the 4th Thursday in May next: Now, therefore, I, John Latcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby proclaim that the annexed is an authentic copy of said Ordinance and schedule, and that all officers designated therein are required to conform to its provisions, in every respect.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond, this 24th day of April, 1861, and the 85th year of the Commonwealth JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor: GEORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE. To repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and pow-

ers granted under said Constitution. The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, having declared that the powers granted under the Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whensoever the same should be

perverted to their injury and oppression, and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of the people of Virginia, but to the oppression of the Southern slaveholding

Now, therefore, we, the people of Virginia, do de-clare and ordain that the Ordinance adopted by the people of this State, in Convention, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thou-sand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified-and all acts of the General Assumbly of this State ratifying or adopting amendments to said Constitution-are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the Union between the State of Virginia and the other States under the Constitution under the Constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in the full possession and exercise of all the rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State. And they do further declare that the said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding

on any of the citizens of this State. This Odinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of this State, cast at a poll to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Done in Convention, in the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A true Copy. JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary of Convention.

[SCHEDULE.]

It shall be the duty of the officers conducting the elections directed by law to be held on the fourth Thursday in May next, at the places appointed for holding the same, to open a poll to take the sense of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, upon the ratification or rejection of "An ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under the said Constitution," adopted in Convention, at the city of Richmond, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

2. The poll-book shall be headed "The Ordinance of Secession," and shall contain two columns, one headed "For Ratification," and the other "For Rejection," and the names of those who vote for the ratification of the said Ordinance shall be written under the former heading, and the names of those who vote for its rejection shall be written under the lat-

3. The said officers shall make return of the number of persons voting for each proposition at the time and in the manner provided by law in the case of other elections, and shall forthwith deliver the returns, together with the poll-books, to the Clerks of their respective counties and corporations; and it shall be the duty of such Clerks respectively to transmit immediately to the Governor of the Commonwealth copies of the said returns so delivered to

4. The Governor shall, without delay, make proclamation of the result, stating therein the aggregate vote for and against the ratification, to be published in such newspapers in the State as may be deemed requisite for general information; and if a majority of said votes be cast for the ratification of the said Ordinance, he shall annex to his proclamation a copy thereof, together with this Schedule.

5. The Secretary of this Commonwealth shall cause to be sent to the Clerks of each county and corporation as many copies of this Schedule and Ordinance aforesaid as there are places of voting therein, and three copies to each of the military commanders, hereinafter referred to, using special messengers for that purpose when necessary. And it shall be the duty of said clerks to deliver the same to the Sheriffs for distribution, whose duty it shall be forthwith to post the said copies at some public place in each election district.

6. The expenses incurred in providing poll-books, and in procuring writers to enter the names of the voters therein, shall be defrayed as in the case of the election of members to the General Assemby.

7. The qualified voters of the Commonwealth, who may be absent from the counties or corporations of their residence, on the day of election, in the military service of the State, may vote for the ratification or rejection of the said Ordinance at such place or places within their encampment, or, as the commander at such encampment shall designate, whether the said encampment shall be within the limits of this State or not. For each place of voting he shall appoint a superintendent, three commissioners and as many clerks as shall be necessary, who, after having been first duly sworn by him, shall perform the duties required of, and be liable to the penalties imposed upon, such officers under the election laws

8. The officers conducting the said election shall, on the day after the election, or as soon thereafter as may be, deliver the poll-books to their said com-mander, who shall forthwith forward the same to the Governor of this Commonwealth, who shall count the said votes in ascertaining the result of the

said election in the State,
9. That the election for members of Congress for this State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May next, is hereby suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordained by this Convention.

Done in Convention in the city of Richmond on the 24th day of April, eighteen hundred and sixtyone, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A True Copy, JOHN L. EUBANK, Secretary of Convention

RESIDED.—Yesterday, Captain Thomas T. Hun-ter, of the late U. S. Navy, native of Virginia, stationed here as Light House Inspector, resigned his position in the service. Capt. H., or perhaps technically Commander Hunter, had served his whole country long and faithfully, having been in the Navy over thirty-three years, during which time he had acted frequently on Court Martials, but had never been before one, save as a witness. He resigned at the call of his noble eld mother State, and because he could no longer conscientiously serve in the U. S. Navy, when that was to be used to coerce

and not to protect. But it must still have pained a still but and gallant officer to resign his position under flag which while borne in a good cause he had loved so well. Of ficers like Major Holmes, of North-Carolina, and Capt Hunter, of Virginia, though they will not falter, cannot prevent them-cairon from feeling. — Wil, Journal. BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Convention of this Commonwealth has, on this, the 25th day of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederated States of America;" and has agreed to a "Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederated States of America," which it is proper should be made known to the people of this commonwealth and to the world: Therefore, I, John Letcher, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, do hereby publish and proclaim that the following are authentic copies of the Ordinance and Convention aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmand, this 25th day of April, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Common wealth. JOHN LETCHER. wealth.

By the Governor: GOERGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE

For the Adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of

We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, in Convention assembled, solemnly impressed by the perils which surround the Commonwealth, and ap-pealing to the Searcher of hearts for the rectitude of our intentions in assuming the grave responsibility of this act, do, by this Ordinance, adopt and ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the eighth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; provided that this Ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect, if the people of this Com-monwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken-on the Ordinance of Secession passed by this Convention, on the 17th day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, shall reject the same. A true copy.

JNO. L. EUBANK, Secretary.

Convention between the Commonwealth of Virginia

and the Confederate States of America. The Commonwealth of Virginia, looking to a speedy union of said Commonwealth and the other slave States with the Confederate States of America, according to the provisions of the Constitution for the Provisional Government of said States, enters into the following temporary convention and agreement with said States, for the purpose of meeting pressing exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said Commonwealth and said Confederacy.

1st. Until the union of said Commonwealth with said Confederacy shall be perfected, and said Commonwealth shall become a member of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operation offensive and defensive, of said Commonwealth, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of said Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if said Commonweath were now, and during the interval, a member of said

Confederacy.
2d. The Commonwealth of Virginia will, after the consummation of the Union contemplated in this Convention, and her adoption of the Constitution for a permanent Government of the said Confederate States, and she shall become a member of said Confederacy under said permanent Constitution, if the same occur, turn over to the said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores, and munitions of war, &c., she may then be in possession of, acquired from the United States, on the same terms and in like manner as the other States of said Con-

federacy have done in like cases.

3d. Whatever expenditures of money, if any, said Commonwealth of Virginia shall make before the Union, under the Provisional Government as above contemplated, shall be consummated, shall be met and provided for by said Confederate States.

This Convention entered into and agreed to, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1861, by Alexander H. Stephens, the duly authorized Commissioner to act in the matter for the Confederate States, and John Tyler, Wm. Ballard Preston, Samuel McD. Moore, James P. Holcombe. James C. Bruce, and Lewis E. Harvie, parties duly authorized to act in like manner for said Commonwealth of Virginia—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof, the parties aforesaid have

hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid-in duplicate ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, [Seal.]

Commissioner for Confederate States. JOHN TYLER, Commis-sioners WM. BALLARD PRESTON, [Seal, S. McD. MOORE, sione JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, Virginia. JAMES C. BRUCE, LEWIS E. HARVIE, Approved and ratified by the Convention of Vir

ginia, on the 25th of April, 1861. JOHN JANNEY, President.

JOHN L. EUBANK, Sec'y.

THE PLAIN DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legslature meets on Wednesday next. Its sessio should be brief-its labors incessant-its speeches few. The military organization of the State is the most important matter which will engage the attention of members. We know we but echo the com mon sentiment of the people when we say that nothing but honesty and capacity should be consid ered in the appointment of the officers who are to command the troops of the State. This is no time for the indulgence of favoritism or the promotion of personal friends. Popularity is no recommendation for military distinction—civil service ought not to be a passport to military office. Militia Captains, even, are not all Napoleons. No man ought now to be entrusted with a responsible command unless he is in every way qualified for the discharge of the duties which wilf devolve upon him. We may have to engage immediately in a long and bloody war. We will almost certainly have to do some fighting at once. If so, who wants to be led by an officer in whom he can place no confidence, and whose incompetency may display itself at the most critical period? Who would not infinitely prefer fighting on his own book?" The loss of life is not the worst feature of a defeat. The demoralization, and want of self-confidence which it begets, constitute its chief terrors. Let us then, have no person in command of Regiments, Brigades or Divisions who will be likely to cause defeat or unnecessary loss of life or other criminal blunders. Everybody knows that there never has been a proper military organization in North-Carolina, or any at all, in fact. With the exception of a few Volunteer Companies, there has not been even the appearance of such organization. Gentlemen have been elected to the offices in the

militia in almost every instance, purely upon their personal popularity and without any regard what eir quifications, But the time for all this has passed, and therefore we were glad to see the order of Gov. Ellis suspending the elections. We want none but military men to hold the military fices. The welfare of the State and of the people demands this. Of course we do not mean to say that none except those who have been in the regular service should hold any office, but we do say that as far as possible they ought to hold the more important positions. North-Carolina has some disguished sons who were in the late United States army. She has some now in the army of the Confederate States. But if she did not have one we think it would be the plain duty of the Legislature to secure the services of competent men from other States. The President of the Confederate States has kindly ordered some of his officers to posts in North-Carolina at the request of Gov. Effig. The State of South-Carolina has, we believe, done the same. If their services are needed, and it is consistent with their duty to their government, give them commissions and let them remain. At any rate and by all means let our boys have good officers .-That is all they need. Give it so them and we will stake them against the world.—Wil. Herald.

James Gordon Bennett, the infamous editor of the infamous New York Herald has given \$3,000 to the infamous New York Herald has given \$5,000 to the "Volunteer Fund" of that city. The circulation of the Herald in this community has been stopped. Our newsdealers have refused to deliver any more copies, and any attempt to circulate it hereafter will be severely punished.—Wil. Herald.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

We learn that a delegation from five of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Baltimore, consisting of six members of each, yesterday proceeded to Washington for an interview with the President, the purpose being to intercede with him in behalf of a peaceful policy, and to entreat him not to pass troops through Baltimore or Maryland, Rev. Dr. Fuller, of the Baptist Church, accompanied the party, by invitation, as chairman, and the conversation was conducted mainly between him and Mr. Lin-coln, and was not heard entire by all the members of the delegation.
Our informant, however, vouches for what we

now write. He states that upon being introduced they were received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln a sort of rule familiarity of manner—and the conversation opened by Dr. Fuller seeking to impress upon Mr. Liucoln the vast responsibility of the position he occupied, and that upon him depended the issues of peace or war-on one hand a terrible, fratricidal conflict, and on the other peace.

"But," said Mr. Lincoln, "what am I to do?" "Why, sir, let the country know that you are disposed to recognize the independence of the Southern States. I say nothing of secession, recognize the fact that they have formed a Government of their own, that they will never be united again with the North, and peace will instantly take the place of anxiety and suspense, and war may be averted." "And what is to become of the revenue? I shall

nave no Government—no resources." Dr. Fuller expressed the opinion that the Northern States would constitute an imposing Govern-ment, and furnish revenue, but our informant could not follow the exact turn of remark.

The conversation turning upon the passage of troops through Maryland, Dr. Fuller expressed very earnestly the hope that no more would be ordered over the soil of the State. He remarked that Maryland had shed her blood freely in the war of Inde pendence—she was the first to move for the adoption of the Constitution, and had only yielded her clinging attachment to the Union when the blood of her citizens had been shed by strangers on their way to a conflict with her sisters at the South.

Mr. Lincoln in ted that he wanted the troops only for the defence of the capital—not for the invasion of the Southern States. "And," he said, "I must have the troops, and mathematically the necessity exists that they should come through Maryland. They can't crawl under the earth, and they can't fly over it, and mathematically they must come across it. Why, sir, those Carolinians are now crossing Virginia to come here and hang me, and what can I do?"

In some allusion to the importance of a peace policy, Mr. Lincoln remarked that if he adopted it under the circumstances there "would be no Washington in that, no Jackson in that, no spunk in

Dr. Fuller hoped that Mr. Lincoln would not allow spunk" to override patriotism.

Mr. Lincoln doubted if he or Congress could recognize the Southern Confederacy. [And we suspect that such a Congress as the next will be, with all the Southern States out of it, is not likely to recognize it.] With regard to the Government, he said, "he must run the machine as he found it."-And in reference to passing troops through Balti-more or Maryland he said, "Now, sir, if you wou't hit me, I won't hit you."

As the delegation were leaving, Mr. Lincoln said to one or two of the young men, "I'll tell you a story. You have heard of the Irishman who, when a fellow was cutting his throat with a blount razor. complained that he haggled it. Now, if I can't have troops direct through Maryland, and must have them all the way round by water, or marched across out-of-the-way territory, I shall be haggled."

The delegation, on leaving the "presence," ferred together, and agreed on the hopelessness of their errand and the sad prospect of any good thing from such a source, and the exclamation was actual ly made, "God have mercy on us, when the Government is placed in the hands of a man like this!"-Bultimore Sun.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC PROPERTY. - If anything else were heeded to show the true character and spirit of the Lincoln Government, its shameless pretence of preserving and protecting the public property, and its vanda! course in regard to the same roperty, would be sufficient to impress upon the Washington authorities the ineffaceable stamp of low, malignant hatred and envy of the Southern States.

When the Washington despot proclaimed, with sanctimonious regard for his oath, that it was his purpose to preserve and protect the public property. he doubtless obtained the credulous confidence the Northern people. When, in utter disregard of this avowed determination, he deliberately applied the torch to valuable public property to prevent its falling into the hands of Virginia, he gave the lie to his own professions, and showed that he hated the South more than he regarded the public interests.

What a monstrous inconsistency Lincoln and his advisers involve themselves in, when in one breath they proclaim the integrity of the Union and its indissoluble nature, and in the next moment, with the intensity of fanatical hatred, destroy the very property which they say belongs to the whole Union. What faith or confidence can be reposed in such double-dealing hypocrites? It is evidently the purpose of the Lincoln Government, in the fixed and unalterable dissolution which has taken place between the North and South, to leave as little of the common property of all the States in the hands of the South ern Confederacy as it is possible for them to do. We shall get nothing from the North except what

we extort from their fears or their necessities. They will surrender nothing that they can hold with safety, and in their rage and baffled hatred, will act with Punic faith whenever and wherever we credulously confide in them .- Rich. Enquirer.

INCIDENTS OF THE BALTIMORE FIGHT.—The following incidents of the fight in Baltimore, on Friday last, are reported by the "Exchange," of that city: When the young man Ward was shot, he was standing, with others of his acquaintance, upon the pavement, one of whom witnessed the proceeding, and marking the man who fired the shot, he drew his revolver, and taking deadly aim, fired. The soldier fell to the earth, and would have oeen torn to pieces had the police not interfered. Being carried in a store near by, he was surrounded by several citizens, and it soon became evident that he was dying. Whilst in the last throes of death, he exclaimed "I have got what I deserved; I left a peaceful and happy home to come and invade the land of These were the last audible words he

A resident of this city was forced by the rush of the crowd in close proximity to one of the soldiers. He raised his gun, and taxing deliberate aim pulled the trigger. The cap exploded, but the gun failed to go off. The citizen rushed forward, and seizing the musket, plunged the bayonet almost entirely through his body.

The soldier, who was an Irishman, fell to the

ground, and was carried to the sidewalk, where he called those around him to bear witness "that he thanked his God, although he was dying himself, that his gun had not exploded; that he never desired this service, and was pressed into it under the threats of death; that the people of Baltimore did right; and that the rest of the troops deserved his At the moment of death he again repeated his protest against this unholy war upon brethren, and said he justified the people of Baltimore, and that he and his comrades had been led to believe that the people of Baltimore thought exactly upon political subjects as the people of Massachusetts did.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR WINDER.—Brevet Lt. Col. John H. Winder, of Maryland, an old and distinguished artillery officer, has resigned his position in the service. Major Winder is well known throughout this part of North-Carolina and his friends will rejoice to hear of his resignation. If Maryland secedes, of which there seems now to be no doubt, his services will be required and will, we no doubt, his services will be required and will, we are sure, be cheerfully given. The South certainly has the advantage of the North in possessing the flower of the late U. S. Army, and she feels strengthened by every such acquisition as the one we now have the pleasure to record.—Wil. Herald.

FOR WAR —Our old friend Wm. B. Flanner, sq., of Wilmington, we are glad to see is engaged Esq., of Wilmington, we are glad to see is engaged in raising a company whose services are to be tendered to the Governor to serve during the war .-Mr. Flanner has had experience, having been among the volunteers in the Mexican war, and we predict that, if any fighting is to be done, he and his company will make their mark.—Nectors Progress. PUBLIC MEETING IN ROBESON.

A large number of the citizens of Robeson county sembled at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 20th of April, 1861, to express their opinions as to the position the State ought to occupy in this awful cuisis. On motion of T. A. Norment, Esq., R. B. Gregory was appointed chairman. J. R. Carter and W. F. French were appointed secretaries of the meeting:

On taking the chair, Mr. Gregory requested T. A.

Norment, Esq., to explain the object of meeting.— Upon being called upon, Mr. Norment made a very able and patriotic speech. The substance, but not the express words, of his were these: He stated that in that very place he had often pleaded in be-half of the Union, and that the awful calamity of civil war might never fall upon his country; but the same time that he told them these things, he also stated that his party were totally and unequivocally opposed to coercion; and that if the Government should attempt oppression in that form, or in any other, then the Union men of North-Carolina, so far from being found in the back ground, would be found in the foremost ranks of the contest, and willing to die, if need be, for the honor and safety of the State; but that he thought all past differences ought to be buried; and that the State ought to throb as it were with on heart, and that heart should be for the safety of their fire-sides.

The following gentlemen were then appointed by the chair to draft resolutions: Col. N. A. McLean, Condary Godwin, Col. John A. Rowland, Durham Lewis, and W. F. French.

During the absence of the committee, Mr. Morisey made a speech full of high-toned sentiments and patriotic appeals.

Mr. John P. Fuller having been called upon, made a warm and stirring appeal to his countrymen to re-sist the wicked attempts of coercion made by the Administration of Old Abe Lincoln, with the best

arms which can be obtained. The committee returning, made the following re-

WHEREAS, The political crisis of the country has culminated by the inauguration of war, and the proclamation of the President, calling upon North-Car-olina, and the people of the South generally, to aid and assist him in the infamous work of coercion and war upon our sister States which have already seceded from the Union, thereby indicating a policy to force us into a fratricidal strife, and making it a question of life and liberty on one side, and subjugation and death on the other, and evincing a determination to blast the last hope of peace and harmonious union. Therefore, be it

1st. Resolved, That all past political differences between all our citizens on questions as to the pro-priety of political action should be buried in the mighty question of saving the liberty of North-Car-olina; that all should unite in heart and hand to repel any force, whether internal or external, who may dare to put foot upon our soil with the hostile and infamous purpose of subjecting our people to black Republican domination.

2d. Revolved, That we hereby declare our purpose to the world not to aid the black Republican Administration in its wicked and nefarious schemes of war and subjugation; that the cause of the South is our cause, that Northern aggression upon Southern rights can be endured no longer, that the doctrine of coercion is unconstitutional and dangerous to lib erty, and in the highest degree offensive to our feelings of manhood, honor and safety; and we hereby endorse and commend the prompt and ready rebuke given by our Governor to the insult offered to our people by the Secretary of war.

3d. Resolved, That we hereby recommend to our Governor the speedy calling together of our Legisla-ture, to take immediate steps for protecting our lives and liberties, and of ridding us of the odious incumbrance of black Republican domination by secession, revolution, or any other means which their wisdom

may dictate, or their prudence sanction. 4th. Resoleed. That we have harmed no man or set of men, that we have proven false to no trust or obligation which we owe to the General Government or to the States of the Union, that we have not sought sponsibilities; and therefore, deprecating and opposing aggressive warfare, we will defend the honor and safety of North-Carolina to the last extremity from all invasion; and to that end we hereby instruct our Representatives, should the Legislature be assembled, to encourage and sustain any measure for the defence of our State in the most thorough and complete manner, not putting money or any other consideration in the opposite scale lives and liberties of our citizens. And that we recommend the building of ships for the defence of our commerce and coast, the building of forts and batteries, and the organization of armies for the detence of our homes and families, and the whole to be armed with the best guns and weapons of destruction which the ingenuity of the world can sup-

ply.

The meeting then adjourned with the request that the proceedings would be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard, and Wilmington papers, and that all other papers throughout the

State would please copy.

R. B. GREGORY, Chm'n. J. R. CARTER, | Secretaries. W. F. FRENCH. P. S.—After the meeting was over a company was formed to start next week for one of the Forts of North-Colina.

COMPANY UNIFORMS.

MR. EDITOR: - There are now many military companies forming throughout the State. I will offer a suggestion to them. In making their uniforms let them be of North-Carolina Grey Cassimere. Its advantages are that it is cheap, that it will last well, aud the experiments made by the French Emperor prove that grey is the most difficult color to take sight upon, hence is less often hit. Again, it is the product of our own soil. I have lately seen a company uniformed in blue broadcloth and Northern blue cassimere. Now, that is just the uniform of the regular United States troops, further it was of northern make and very expensive. If a man expects to go into service there is no sense in his wearing ball-room clothes, no more than there is in his going into a pig-pen with them. We have no money to spare to the North for her fine goods, and it is time we had learned to patronise home manufactories. The N. C. Cassimere makes a neat and pretty suit, and it seems to me a man could fight harder and with more spirit when he had the manufacture of his own State on his back. It is true we have to fight them with their own guns; in that we cannot help ourselves, but in the matter of uni-forms we can help ourselves, and we should.

For the Standard. FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Mr. EDITOR :- A thought has occurred to me that in the present crisis it would be well for our banks to receive the bills of all legitimately chartered banks at par. It is very evident that money will be scarce, and if one bank in our own State shaves the notes of another bank in the State how can we hope to have our currency appreciated abroad. My own opinion is that any bill of a legitimately chartered bank should pass without discount; as for any bank's redeeming its issue in specie that is, and will be simply, impossible for many years.

Cannot the Legislature reach this matter by framing an act that the bills of all banks which have been legimately chartered shall pass at par within the State?

Again, would it not be well for our Legislature to repeal that feature in the charters, at least, of our two leading banks, whereby their issue is restricted to a certain amount? The necessity for this may not exist just yet, but it will exist if the war should

THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.—The prompt call of this gallant State for thirty thousand volunteers, with the evident design of giving aid and comfort to Virginia, in her stand for freedom, can never be forgotten by the people of this State. We cordially agree with the Richmond Whig, that it is one of those free-handed, whole-souled deeds which knit hearts to the actors with manacles of steel .-In adversity or prosperity, in peace or war Nerth-Carolina will forever occupy the foremost place in the affections of Virginia.-Pet. Express.

RESIGNATION .- Capt. Wm. Whitehead of the Revenue Cutter service sent on his resignation this morning. Capt. Whitehead is a Virginian by birth, but has resided here for some time. He is an old officer and has been in the service a long time.—

The Standard.

RALEIGH: WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The STANDARD is conducted strictly upon the case system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified roun wants before their time is out. by a cuoss ware on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renne your subscription

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance Semi-Weekly, \$4 per annum, in advance.

Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

The War Feeling in the North. A careful reading of the Northern papers can

lead to no other conclusion than that a vast majority of the Northern people endorse Lincoln's proclamation, and are prepared to wage war upon the slaveholding States to hold them on to the old Union. It is true the proclamation is not often referred to and specifically endorsed, but the purpose to coerce and subjugate the South is cloaked with professions of devotion to the government and the flag of the stars and stripes. We must stand by the government is the universal cry. We must stand by the government right or wrong, is the universal determination. Of the leading public men who have taken ground with Lincoln and Scott in their determination to use force against sovereign States to preserve the government, we may mention Franklin Pierce, Senator Bigler, Stephen A. Douglas, Mayor Wood, Hiram Ketchum, Washington Hunt, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, John Cochrane, John A. Dix, Daniel S. Dickinson, Richard O'Gorman, George Bancroft. Greene C. Bronson, Edwin Croswell, Hamilton Fish. Robt. J. Walker, Gen. Cass and Archbishop Hughes These names are familiar to our readers. Many of them have been trusted and honored by the South. but now they join the many against the few in a cowardly war, inaugurated by the proclamation of Lincoln, and to be carried forward by Gen. Scott, who, it seems, has at last shown himself a traitor to the soil that gave him birth.

At a meeting of the New York bar, held a few days since, \$25,000 were promptly subscribed in aid of volunteers, and speeches breathing the utmost hitterness towards the South were delivered. On the 20th of April the largest meeting ever held in New York City took place in Union Square. At least one hundred thousand people were in attendance. Resolutions looking to the re-establishment of the federal government and " peaceful obedience" in the slaveholding States were adopted, and strong war speeches were delivered. Among others Senator Baker, of Oregon, said:

"In this sense, then, young men of New-York, we are not for a war of aggression; but in another sense-speaking for myself as a man of honor, who has been a soldier, and as a Senator-I say in another sense, I am for a war of aggression. I propose to-day, now as we did before in Mexico-to conquer peace. [Cheers.] I propose to go to Washington, and beyond. [Cheers.] I do not design to remain entirely supine, inactive, fearful, till the war is brought to our midst, [Cheers.] I will meet them on the threshold of their gatherings—[cheers]—there in the very seat of their power, and dictate to the rebellious terms of peace. [Cheers.] It may We have it. [Cheers.] Loyally, nobly, grandly, do the merchant princes of New York respond to the ardent appeal of the United States Government. It may cost us 7,500 lives; it may be 75,000 lives; it may be 750,000 lives; what then? We have them. [Great cheering.] The blood of every loyal citizen of this Government is dear to me; my sons and theirs-young men grown up beneath my eye and care are here—they are all dear to me; but if the organization, the destiny, the renown, the glory, the freedom of a Constitu tional Government, the only hope of a free people demand it, let them all go. [Tremendous cheering. I am not now speaking timorous words of peace. I speak to kindle a spirit of manly, determined war. [Cheers.] I speak in the midst of the Empire State, amid scenes of past suffering and past glory; with the defences of the Hudson above me, the scenes of the struggle on Long Island before me. [cheers.] the statue of Washington in my very face, [cheers,] the tattered, unconquered flag of Sumter [great cheering] waving in the hand which I can almost now imagine trembles with the excitement of battle, [cheers,] and when I speak I say my mission here to-day is to kindle the heart of New York for war. [Great cheering.] War, sudden, bold, deter-

mined forward war from this day. [Renew'd cheering.] The Seventh Regiment has gone. [Three times three deafening cheers.] Let seventy and seven more follow. [Cheers and cries of "Bravo."] old," said the great historian, "beneath the banner of the Cross Europe precipitated itself upon Asia"beneath the banner of the Constitution let the men of the Union precipitate upon the disloyal Confederate States. [Immense cheering.] A few more words and I have done. [Cheers and cries of 'Good.] Let no man underrate the dangers of this contraversy. Civil war for the best of reason upon the one side the worst, upon the other always dangerous to liberty—is always fearful, bloody.—Yet, fellow-citizens, there are worse things than fear, doubt, dread, danger or blood. Dishonor is worse. [Cheers.] States continually and forever severing is worse. Traitorous secession everywhere is worse, and to be bemeanded and belittled in the eyes of the Old World-perhaps star after star blotted out-[cries of "Never"] stripe after stripe obscured or dimmed,—to have men blush for shame throughout generations to come—these are worse than blood Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.] Peoole of New York! on the eve of battle, allow me to speak as a soldier. Few of you know of me; my career has been obscure [cries of "No."] and distant. but I can say that I have seen you tried. It was once my fortune to lead the gallant New York regiment in the shock of battle. I was then leader up on the bloody heights of Cerro Gordo, [cheers,] and know well that New York can do when her blood is up. [Prolonged cheering.] Again and once we will march, but not for reverge. We have nothing to avenge. It is not much that that tattered flag was lowered [pointing to the Sumter flag over the statue of Washington] when guarded by 70 against 10,000; it is not much that starvation effected what the enemy could not compel. [Cheers.] We have something to punish—as yet little or nothing to revenge. The President, himself a hero without knowing it, [cheers,] says there are wrongs to be redressed, enough endured to march to battle and to victory, because we don't cheose to endure these wrongs any longer. They are wrongs not merely against us; they are not wrongs against us in one sense, but against our Union, [cheers,] against the Constitution, against human hope and human free-

Mr. Dix, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Walker, and others, spoke in the same strain.

One of the objects of this war of aggression is thus stated in the New York Tribune:

"We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty. Especially let Maryland and Virginia look to it, for as they are greater sinners, so their punishment will be heavier than that of others. Virginia is a rich and beautiful State, the very garden of the Confederacy. But it is a garden that is doomed to be a good deal trampled, and its paths, its beds, and its boundaries are likely to be pretty completely obliterated before we have done with it. It has property in houses, in lards in mines in forcets in constitution and in the second se have done with it. It has property in houses, in lands, in mines, in forests, in country, and in town, which will need to be taken possession of and equitably cared for. The rebels of that State of Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the government and afterward return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors, and they must suffer the pensition of Major in a Kentucky regulary. The worn-out race of emasculated First Familiant young officer of the 2d Dragoons within the past, few days. He has no home, we believe. — Wil. Herald.

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We learn that Lieutenant Geo. B. Anderson of the lieutenant Geo. B. And

ilies must give place to sturdier people, whose pion-cers are now on their way to Washington at this moment in regiments. An allotment of land in Vir-ginia will be a fitting roward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their county's battles, and Maryland and Virginia, free States, inspired with Northern vigor, may start anew in the race for prosperity and power."

The Baltimore Sun copies the above and adds-"We read such things as these only to be astounded with them. We can scarcely realize that they come from human beings, or that the language has the meaning of ours. It seems to breathe hot in our faces, as if fresh from the despotism and implacable malevolence of the infernal regions. Surely the men are mad who fling such things out to the passions of the people. The intimation conveyed in the quoted paragraph is that of a war of extermination; a remorsely, bloody invasion and confiscation of the property of men who are first to be immolated as victims upon the altars of fanaticism and auxiliary. victims upon the altars of fanaticism and cupidity.

And to this most horrible intent the men of the North, without distinction of party, profess to be ready to devote themselves."

As a general thing the utterances of the Northern press towards the South are characterized by savage hate. There are a few exceptions, and among these we mention the New York Day Book, News, and Journal of Commerce.

for

The men of the South must brace themselves for the coming storm. They will fight in a just war for all they hold dear. They will conquer, for freemen when united, and when contending for justice, and right, and their homes and altars, are indeed invincible

N. C. LEGISLATURE.—It will be seen by Gov. Ellis' proclamation that the Legistature is summoned to assemble on the 1st day of May. The Governor's course, in acting thus promptly, is approved by all. We hope the Legislature will remain in session but a few days, and that it will adjourn as soon as it passes a bill calling a Convention. A protracted session will cost the State a considerable sum, and it is well known the State has no money to pay for useless debates now. The time for talking has past—let us act, and act promptly. And we hope the Convention will assemble by the 15th of May, and that the Ordinance of Secession will be immed ately passed. The action of the Convention should be final. There is no necessity for submitting it to the people. The State does not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Lincoln's government, and the soon-er she is placed in the Southern government the better it will be for the people and their interests,-Western Democrat.

Our cotemporary of the Democrat says truly that the "State does not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Lincoln's government," nor should the State do so. Lincoln has broken the Constitution, wrought a revolution, and released the States in the minority from the federal government. That is the doctrine we have always held.

But we would suggest to the Democrat that the action of the Convention could be final in this way, and but few if any persons in the State would ob ject : Let the Legislature pass an act calling a Convention. Let the Convention be unrestricted. Let it provide that three boxes shall be opened as follows: One for members of the Convention; one in which the people may vote Separation and No Separation; and one in which they may vote Confederate States and No Confederate States. The word Separation is better than Secession, because many of our people are a little prejudiced against the latter. Separation from the North is inevitable. The vote for that would be unanimous. This effected. few would advocate a Confederacy of the border States. The advocates of such a Confederacy have tion that the Northwestern free States and Pennsylvania and New Jersey would go with us. That is now impracticable, if not impossible. The North will be North, and the South will be South. The drift of things is irresistably towards a Southern and a Northern Confederacy. In the language of that faithful old Democratic sheet the Albany Argus and Atlas, "the cannonading in the harbor of Charleston"-and we may add the proclamation of Lincoln -" sounded the death-knell of the American Union. Henceforth we are two nations."

"True love can never grow Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep." But the people should be fully consulted. The State can act with deliberation and dignity even in the midst of war. We throw out these suggestions for what they are worth. Our object is union-oneness of action here at home. This can be best accomplished by consulting and respecting the wishes of all, and by keeping constantly in view and acting on those great cardinal Democratic principles on which American liberty is based. Of course we

speak in no party sense.

We have not changed our principles or our views in relation to the Union. We have uniformly opposed coercion. We have always held, in the language of Gen. Jackson, that "the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the general government." One of the resolutions of the mass meeting in this County on which we were nominated and elected to the Convention, expressly declared "that the Union of the States cannot be preserved or maintained by force; and that the first attempt of the federal government to do so, under any pretence whatever, will inevitably result in civil war between section and section," We are, therefore, entirely consistent in the position we occupy. Circumstances have changed-we have not. We labored earnestly and honestly to avert the evil day, but it is upon us, and it must be met. We, at least, are not responsible for the calamities of civil war; but, whether responsible or not, we will resist Abraham Lincoln's proclamation, and stand with our own section "at all haz ards and to the last extremity." That proclamation is subversive of Constitutional liberty. The minority States will not submit to it. It means coercion and subjugation, and as such it will be resisted by the whole power of the slaveholding States.

Duplin is right, as she always is; and so is Samp-We cannot tell exactly the number of companies raised in either county, so far; but we know that the efforts of their patriotic citizens will only be limited by their ability. One Duplin company, under Captain Kenan, is already completed. The Sampson company, under Captain Faison, holds itself in readines, and how many more will soon be ready, is difficult to say. A number of free negro laborers was brought down yesterday from Samp-son under charge of Thos. H. Holmes, Esq., and

they are at work. Sundry companies have been formed in the interior of New Hanover, and we hear of companies forming in Bladen, though none have yet tendered themselves for actual service. — Wil. Journal.

One Duplin company-a fine looking body of men-arrived here on Saturday and went into camp-

Columbus County is up in arms. There are already three or four Companies got up and all ready for the fray, wherever it is to come off.—Wil. Jour. The Columbus Guards, Capt. John W. Ellis, arrived here on Friday last. They are a hardy and determined body of men. All they need is disci-

Lieutenant Geo. B. Anderson of this place, a brilliant young officer of the 2d Dragoons, has resigned within the past few days. He has not yet returned home, we believe.—Wil. Herald.

We learn that Lieut, Anderson was offered the position of Major in a Kentucky regiment, but declined. He preferred to return home and offer his